As at this time the clouds of dust from the direction of Manuscus indicated the immediate approach of large force, and fearing it might come down on the head of the column before the division and of the large force, and learning it might come down on the head of the column before the division could all ge-over and sustain it, orders were sent back to the head-of regiocants to break from the column and come for ward separately as fast as possible. Orders were sent by an olicer to the reserve brigade of Heintzchau's division to come by 

have been commanded by Eccuregard, from the front the field, and out of the detached woods, and do

These drove the right of the ecosy, have been commanded by Essarregard, from the front of the field, and out of the detuched woods, and do we to the road, and across is up the slopes on the other side. While this was going on, Heintzelman's division was moving down the field to the stream, and up the road beyond. Beyond the Warrenton road, and to the left of Sodley's Spring, is a hill with a farm house on it. Behind this hill the enemy had early in the day, some of his most anneying outeries planted. Across the road from the till was another hill, or rather elevated ridge, or tasks of band.

The hottest part of rise contest was for the possession of this bill, whith a house on it. The force engaged here was Heintzelman's Division, Wheox's and Howard's Brigades on the right, supported by part of Porter's Brigade, and the Cavalry under Palmer, and Franklin's Brigade of Heintzelman's Division, Sherman's Brigade of Tyler's Division in the center man up the road, wille Keyes's Brigade of Tyler's Division was on the left, attacking the batteries near the Stone Brigade also participated in the attacs by its fire from the north of the turnpike. The enemy was understood to have been commanded by J. E. Johnsten. Rickett's Batter, which did such effective service, and played so brillings a part in this contest, was, together with Griffin's But ery, on the size of the hill, and become the object of the special attention of the enemy, who succeeded—our officers mitaking one of his regiments for one of our way, and allowing it to approach without fring upon it—in clashing the battery, and then attempted to take it. Three those was he repulsed by different corps in succession, and driven back, and the gons inken by hand, the horse being kill d, and quiled different corpe in succession, and driven back, and the

different corps in succession, and driven back, and the gans taken by hand, the horses being kill d, and pulled way. The chird time it was supposed by us all that the register was final, for he was driven entirely from the hill, and so far teyonol it as not to be in stant, and all were certain the day was ours. He had before this been driven nearly a mile and a half, and was beyond the Warrenton Hond, which was entirely in our possession, from the Stone Bridge westward and our englocers were just complete g the removal of the chails across the road, to allow our refinforcement (Schenek's Britanche and Apres a Battery) to join us.

The enemy was evidently dishenremed and broken. But we had been fighting since half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and it was after three o'clock in the afterboon. The most had been up since two o'clock in the morning, and it was after three o'clock in the merning, and had made what to those naused to such things stemed a long much tefore coaing into action, should the longest distance gone over was not more than it c used a half miles; and though they had three days provisions served out to them the day before, many ho doubt either did not eat them, or threw them away on the march or during the battle, and were therefore without food. They had done much severe figuring. Some o' the regiments worth had been effect from the half in the mest two attempts of the enemy to keep possession of it had become such severe figuring. Some o' the regiments worth had been entire to keep the took of the regiments worth had been entire to keep the regiments worth had been entire the come of the ranks.

The mest this time that the enemy's residencements were therefore the ranks are not for the ranks and the miles and the many men out or the ranks.

to was at this time that the enemy's recoforcements came to mis did from the railroad train, understood to have just arrived from the valley with the residue of days just arrived from the valley with the residue of Johnston's army. They threw themselves in the woods on our right, and toward the rear of our right, and opened a fire of markery on our mon, which caused them to break and reire down the hillands. This room degenerated into disorder, for which there was no remedy. Every effort was made to mily them, even beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, but in vai. The buttalion of regular infantry alone moved up the hill opposite to the ore with the house on it, and there maintained itself until our men could get down to and cross the Warrentoe turnsile, on the way back to the position we occupied in the morting. The plain was covered with the retreating troops, and they seemed covered with the retreating troops, and they see to infect those with whom they came in contact. retreat soon became a rout, and this soon degenerall further into a panic.

refrect soon became a rout, and this soon degenerated still further into a panic.

Finding this state of uffirs was beyond the efforts of all those who had assisted so faithfully during the long and hard day's work in gaining almost the object of our wisces, and that nothing remained on the held but to recognize what we could no lenger prevent, I gave the new sary officers to protect their windrawal, begging the men to form in line, and offer the appearance, at least, of organization. They returned by the first to the Warrenton road, protected, by my order, by Col. Porter's force of regulars. Once on the road, and the different corps coming tegether in small parties, without officers, they became intermingled, and all organization was lost.

Orders and been sent back to Miles's division for a brigance to move forward and protect this retreat, and Col. Blenker's brigade was detached for this purpose, and was ordered to go as far forward as the point where the road to the right left the main road.

By referring to the general order it will be seen that, while the operations were to go on in front, an at ach was to be made at Blackburn's Ford by the brigade (Richardson's) stationed there. A reference to his report, and to that of Major Hunt, commanding the artuliery, will show that this part of the plan was well and effectively carried out. It succeeded in descripting in check a considerable part of his force. The

well and electively carried out. It succeeded in de-seiving the enemy for a considerable time, and it keeping in check a considerable part of his force. The fire of the arablery at this point is represented as par-dicularly destructive.

At the time of our retreat, seeing great activity in At the time of our retreat, seeing great activity in this direction, much firing, and columns of that, I became anxious for this place, learing if it were torned for forced the whole stream of our retreating mass would be captured or destroyed. After providing for the protection of the retreat by Porter's and Bienker's brigades, I repaired to Richardson's, and found the whole force ordered to be stationed for the holding of the road from Manuscas by Blackburn's Ford to Centeville, on the march, under the orders from the Division Commander, for Centreville. I unmediately shalted it, and ordered it to take up the best line of defence correst the ridge that their position namitted of, Ealted it, and ordered it to take up the best line of defense across the ridge that their position numited of, and sub-equently taking in person the command of this part of the army, I caused such disposition of the force which had been added to by the lat and 2d New Jersey and the De Kalb tegiments, ordered up from Run, oa's reserve, before going forward, as would best serve to the K the enemy. The ridge being ack in this case, the extracting current passed slowly through way, the retreating current passed slowly through Centretille to the rear. The chemy followed us from the Fordus fur as Cab Ran, and owing to the road become a black of the road become a state of the road becom the Fordus far as Cab Ran, and owing to the road becomi g blocked up at the crossing, caused as manadamage there, for the artillery could not pass, and
several pices and calesons had to be abundoned. In
the panic the horses hading the causeous and amount
tion were cut from their phaces by persons to examwith, a d in this way much confusion was caused, the
panic a gravated, and the road encambered. Not only
were pieces of artillery lost, but also many of the ambulueces carrying the wounded.

were pieces of artillery lost, but also many or all bulances carrying the wounded.

By sundown most of our men had got behind Centreville Rioge, and it became a question whether we should or not cudeavor to make a standthere. The condition of our artillery and its ammunition, and the want of food for the nen, who had generally abandoned or thrown away all that had been issued the day before, and the nt er disorganization and consequent demonalization of the mass of the army, seemed to all the ware near enough to be consulted. Avidous and who were near enough to be consulted. Semonalization of the mass of the army, seemed to an who were near enough to be consulted—divisions and brigade commanders and stall—to admit of no alternative but to fall back, the more so as the position at Blackburn's for dwas then in possession of the enemy, and he was already turning our lett. On sending the efficient of the stall to the olderent change, they found, to they reported to me, that our decision had been undelpassed by the troops, most of those who had come in front he front being already on the road to the fear, the panic with which they came in still continuing and durying thom above.

Ai - o'clock, the rest guard (Bleaker's Brigade)

moved, covering the retreat, which was effected during the night and next morning. The troops at Fedi f x Scation leaving by the cars took with them the bulk of the sop, hes which had been sent there. My Aid d - Camp, Maj. Wadaworth, staid at Fairfax C nutliouse till late in the morning, to see that the stragalers and weary and worn-out soldiers were not leat bestind.

ion and brigade commanders, to which I refer for the orduct of particular regiments and corps, and a con-olidated return of the killed, wounded, and missing. rom the latter it will be seen that our killed amount From the latter it will be seen that our killed amounted to 19 officers and 68 non-commissioned officers and privates, and our wounded to 64 officers and 97 non-commissioned officers and privates. Many of the wounded will seen be able to join the ranks, and will have our total of killed and disabled from further service under 1,000. The return of the missing is very inaccurate, the men supposed to be missing having miles into other reciments and gone to Washington-many of the Zonaves to New-York. In one brigade, the number originally report dut 616, was yesterday reduced to 174. These reducitous are being made daily. In a few days a more correct return can be made.

conce pothing accurate is known of the loss of the enemy. An oliker of their forces, coming from them with a flag of truce, admitted 1,800 killed and wended, and other information shows this to be much

well-ded, and eliser information shows this to be much inder the true number.

The officer commanding the Eleventh New-York Source, and Col. Hointzelman, say that the returns of that regiment cannot be relied on, as many of thoresented among the casualties have absented themselves ince this return and have gone to New-York. Among since this return and have gone to New-York. Among the missing reported are many of our sargeous, who remained in attendance on our wounded, and were, against the rules of modern warfare, and pursoners.

The issue of this hard-fought battle, in which certainly our troops lest no credit in their conflict or the field with an enemy ably commanded, superior in numbers, who had but a short distance to march, and who need on his own ground, on the defeasive, and always under cover, while our men were of necessity cut on the upon fields, should not prevent full credit being given to those officers and corps whose services merited one os if they did not attain it.

To avoid repetition, I will only mention here the near of those not embraced in reports of division and

n mes of those not embraced to reports of division and brigade commanders. I beg to refer to their reports ignde commanders. I beg to refer to their reports the manner of these serving under their immediate ders, desking that on this subject they be considered factor my own. I claim credit for the officers of staff, and for those acting as such during the day, by did everything in their power, exposing their ves freely when required, and doing all that meabld do, communicating orders, guiding the columns, for high the trops, rallying them when broken, and widing for them the best the circumstances admitted, every are as follows:

are as follows:
Llot E. W. Kingssun, 5th Artillery, Ald de Camp.
Dianusca S, Brown, New-York Militia Volunteet amp. S. Warsworth, New-York Militis Volunteers, erns. The latter, who does me the hanor to be on my stell, had a horse shot under him in the bottest of the

JAMES B. FET, Assistant Adj. Con.

necested.
I. F. Chang, Chief of Subsistence Department.
BYER, Signal Officer, and Maj. Marcos McDownst. d se Aides. W. S. King and Assis ant Surgeon Magnetonn, Modi-tioner. C. Bannano, Engineer, and senior of his department

by, gave most important aid.
. FRED. S. PAINE, Engineers.

First-Liest, Frank, Engineers.
Con. A. W. Willytta.
First-Liest, Frank, Engineers.
Con. A. W. Willytta.
First-Liest, H. L. Aubort and Second Lieut, H. S. Petran,
Topographical Engineers.
No. W. F. Barney, Sin Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
Lient, Ground C. Synona, Ordinance Officer.
Maj. W. H. Wood, ici Lifeatry, Acting inspector-General.
Second-Lieut, Giv Hirrar, who joined me on the field, and
was of service as an Asi-de-Camp.

Fig. 10 lowing officers commanded divisions and
brigades, and in the several phases their duty called
them did most effective service and behaved in the
most grafular manner: nest gallant manner: Brig-Gen. Tylke, Connecticut Volunteers. Col. David Hunter, 3d Cavairy, severely wounded at the head

S P. HEINTZELMAN, 17th Lefentry, wornded in the arm walls leading his division into action on the fill.

Him, size, Schlescot, Ohio Volunteers, commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division.

\*Col. E. D. Kinyes, 11th Infantry, commanding 1st Brigsde, 1st

W. P. FRANKLIN, 19th Infantry, 1st Brigade, 34 Otticion.
C.4 W. T. Shrikan, 12th Infantry, commanding 3d Brigade,
1st Division. Division.
d. Annew Pouven, 16th Infantry, commanding 1st Brigado,

A. E. Bennens Rhode Island Volunteers, communding

rigore 2d Division.
L.G. B. Watcox, Michigan Volunteers, communding 2d alon, 3d Division who was wounded, and taken prisoner con the bill, in the hottest of the fight.
C.O. How and, Maine Volunteers, commanding 3d Brigd Division.
J. B. Richardson, Michigan Volunteers, communding 4th

frigade int Division.
Col. Bernsen, New-York Volunteers, commanding lat Brig-de ich Hiriston.
Col. Davina, New-York Volunteers, commanding 2d Brigade.

for some explanation of the causes, as far as they can be seen, which hed to the results herein stated, I trust it may not be out of place if I refer in a few words to the numediste amecodents of the battle. When I subit may not be out of place it I refer in a few words to the immediate amecodents of the battle. When I submitted to the General in-Chief, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate of force required, the time I was to proceed to early it into effect was fixed for the 8th July, Monday. Every facility possible was given me by the General-in-Chief and heads of the Administrative departments is making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing I was told to want of transportation, came over allowly. Many of them did not come across tild eight or nine days after the time fixed upon, and with forward without my even seeing them, and without having been tegether before in a brigade. The sending reconferements to Gen. Patterson, by drawing off the wagons, was a farther and unavoid-able cause of delay. Notwithstanding the hercale an efforts of the Qua termaster-denoral, and its favoing me in every way, the wagons for ammunition, subsime in every way, the wagons for ammunition, subsitence, &c., and the horses for the trains and the artilery, did not all arrive for more than a week after the
time appointed to move. I was not even prepared as
late as the 15th ultimo, and the desire I should move
became great, and it was wished I should not if possible, delay longer than Fuesday, the 16th altimo. When
I did set out, on the 16th, I was still deficient in wagons for subsistance. But I went forward, trusting to
their being produced in time to follow me. The trains
that burnteely gathered together, with horses, wagons,
drivers, and wagon managers, all new and massed to
each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and

givers, and wagon managers, an away an anaect or much other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sanday, the attack we should have made on Sanday. I could not, with every exertion, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go t Cen reville the second day, which would have taken us there on the 17th, and enabled us, so far as they were concerned, to go into action on the 12th, instead of the 21st; but when I went forward from Fairfax Court-House, beyond Germantewn, to urge them forward, I was told it was impossible for the men to march further. They had only come from Vicana, about six miles, and it was not more than six and a hab miles farther to Centreville—in all, a march of twelve and a half miles; but the men were footwary, not so much, I was told, by the distance marched as by the time they had been on foot, caused by the obstructions in the road and the slow pace at which we had to move to avoid ambuscades. The men were, moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that kind of work, and not used to carrying even the load of light marching not used to earrying even the load of light marching

We crossed Bull Ron with about 13,000 men of all arms, the Fifth Division (Miles and Richardson's Brisade) on the left, at Blackburn's Ford to Centre-ville, and Schenck's Brigade, of Tyler's Division, on the left of the road, near the Stone Bridge, not particithe left of the road, near the Stone Bridge, not participating in the main action. The numbers opposed to us have been variously estimated; I may safely say, and avoid even the appearance of exaggeration, that the enemy brought up all he could which were not kept engaged decwhere. He had notice of our coming on the 17th, and had from that time up to the 21st to bring up whatever he had. It is known that in estimating the force to go against Manassas I engaged not to have to do with the enemy's forces under Johnston, then kept in check in the valley by Major-General Patterson, or those kept engaged by Major-General Builer, and I know every effort was made by the General-in-Chief that this should be done, and that even if Johnston joined Beauregard, it would not be because he could be followed by Gen. Patterson, but General-in-Chief that this should be done, oven if Johnston joined Besuregard, it would not be because he could be followed by Gen. Patternon, but from causes not necessary for me to refer to, if I know them all. This was not done, and the enemy was them all. This was not done, and the enemy was them all. This was not done, and the enemy was free to assemble from every direction in numbers only limited by the amount of his railroad rolling stock and his supply of provisions. To the forces, therefore, we drove is from Fairfax Court-Hones, Fairfax Station, Germantown, and Centreville, and those under Beauregord at Manassas, must be added those under Johnsten from Winchester, and those brought up by Davis from Richmond and other places at the South, to which is to be added the levy cas waste ordered by the richmond authoricies, which was ordered to assemble at Manassas. What all this amounted to I cannot say—certainly much more than weathacked them with. I could not, as I have said, more early pust on factor, nor could I delay. A large and the best part of my forces were three months' volunteers, whose term of terrifice was about to expire, but who were sent ferward as having long enough to serve for the purpose

as having long enough to serve for the purpose of experition. On the eve of the battle the 4th of the expection. On the eve of the battle the 4th for the expection. On the eve of the battle the 4th for the Expection. On the eve of the battle the 4th for the Expection. On the eve of the battle the 4th for the Expection. On the eve of the battle the 4th for the Expection of the New York 8th Militia, whose term of service expired, insisted on their dis-

charge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secre-tary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days.

they of war, who was at the time on the ground, fried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward into battle, these troops moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon. In the next few days, day by day, I should have lost 10,000 of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

cay which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

In conclusion, I desire to say, in reference to the events of the 21st ult., that the general order for the battle to which I referred was, with slight modification, literally conformed to; that the corps were brought over Ball Run in the manner proposed, and put into action as before arranged, and that up to late in the afternoon every movement ordered was carrying as successfully to the object we had proposed before starting—that of getting to the railroad leading from Mannessas to the valley of Virginia, and going out far enough to break up and destroy the communication and interviews between the forces under Beauregard and those under Johnston. And could we have fought a day or a few home sconer, there is everything to show how we could have continued successful, even nightest the odds with which we contended.

These the honor to be, very respectfully, your most chellent servant.

Brig-disr deneral Gommanding. Bring

HOW THE REBELS OBTAIN SUPPLIES.

THE OPEN PORTS OF PLORIDA.

A gentleman recently from Jacksonville gives a some interesting statements touching the present posi-tion of the various ports of Florida, and how easy the Rebels of that State, and of Georgia and South Caro-

Rebels of that State, and of Georgia and South Caro-lina, supply themselves and keep up communication with the outside world. So far as is known, there is no blocksite of any of the barbors and inlets from Brunswick. Georgia, to Indian River. Brunswick is one of the fluest harbors on the coast, with twenty-five feet of water on the bar. I was here that so streamons an effort was made a short time since by the Southern delatation in Congress to have a Navy-Yard established. This harbor is improtected. Datien with the whole of St. Simon and Albernatle

since by the Southern delayation in Congress to have a Navy-Yard established. This harbor is improtected. Danien, with the whole of St. Simon and Albemarle Sound, is also accessible to the Southern cruisers, there being no vessel to watch them.

It ashould be borne in mind that there is an inside passage for the whole distance between Jacksonville, Florida, to Charleston, South Carolina, with the exception of ten miles, and yet the St. Johns River, the approach to Jacksonville, which has from ten to fifteen feet of water, is without any blockading vessel, and the Rebel steamers and small vessels go n and out with at hindrance or challenge from any one, thus keeping up communication all along the coast.

St. Augustine, the oldest and one of the most important sca-coast towns of Florida, where there is from 10 to 12 feet of water at high tide, and farmishing easy access to the whole interior country, is open, inviting into its spacious harbor the privateers of Jeff. Davis, with their prizes of merchant vessels and cargoes. Tillman, the colored seeward of the schooner S. J. Warring, states that this was the port into which they were bound with that rich prize, whose he rose and slow his captors, and changed the destination of the vessels.

Fernandina, the best harbor on the whole coast,

the vessel.

Fernandina, the best harbor on the whole coast, having from fourteen to twenty feet of water on the bar, and opening to small cruit the St. Musy's River, with its large interior tract of country, and its railroad connection with Codar Keys, on the Gulf, has not yet seen the glimpse of a block-ding sail. And yet in all these places there are large numbers of Universea. these pinese of a block-dangered. And yet in an these pines there are large numbers of University, with the dug of the Union historn newsy in secret places, ready to bang it out the irrat hourthat the Government chall reases it is authority. One thousand men could easily take possession of the whole of East

Florida.
At Fernaudion there are, perlangs, 100 men on daty in and about the fort, with a total population of from 400 to 500 persons. They have seens half dozen oil guns, stolen from St. Angussios, with a small quantity of balls that are too large for the guns. At the mouth

of the St. John's, they have thrown up a mod battery, with two gues, also stelen from St. Augustias.

Such was the state of affairs in Florida, only a very short time ago, as given by m intelligent Union man, who had been on a visit to Jacksonville for his health. and whose sources of information are unquestionable

# now she was CUT to PIECES. We copy from The Philadelphia Press, of Thursday

norning, some particulars of the late engagement of Charleston, between the U. S. Frigate St. Lawrence, and Privateer Aiken. The officers of the St. Lawrence

and Privateer Aiken. The officers of the St. Lawrence wisely judged that many privates sizes would not know her true character, and, to still further conceal her armaneent and object, the port holes were kept closed and the men put out of sight.

She cruised for a month along the Athanic coast, between Cape Henry and Savannah, and on the morning of the first of August, while just outside the harbor of Charleston, espied a tong, raticle schooser, filled with men and mounting three or four guns, sailing rapidly down upon her. The port holes were still start, but the flag was at the peak, and the St. Lawrence looked not cullke a great lumberly merchantman becahned in a strange kuitude, and two unwieldy for any purposes save the helding of a big carge for the avariee of an enemy to court and a during privateer to consure. As the stranger came down, the St. Lawrence beided all sail and affected to be auxious to get out to sea

As the stranger came down, the St. Lawrence hadded all sail and affected to be auxious to get out to ear in reality, however, a e-was edging closer in to shore, and making arrangements below to receive the reckless visitors which appropriate largess. Directly a shot came skipping over the water, falling into the sea a few rods ahead of the frigate, and a number followed it in quick succession, but nearly all either striking beyond or passing over. The famil dietherspre consisted of grape and canister, which made some little dalliante with the frigate's rigging, and admonstrable the commander that the play was growing serious.

mander that the play was growing serious.

At this time the vessels were within speaking distance, and a man in uniform was seen mounted upon the pirate's deck, who should to the St. Lawrence to the pinate's deck, who shouted to the St. Lawrence to lay to and send over a boat. The crew were distinctly seen flourishing their cutlasses, and the gunter ramming and pointing their guns. She carried three guns, supposed to be rifled cannon. Then the St. Lawrence threw up her ports, and disclosed a whole broadside of cannon, with the gunners at the breech of the guns, bolding lighted fuses, and directly the broad decks were filled with seamen in thue jackets, armed with maskets, who sprang into the sarobia and ran out on the yards, laying prone in the maintep, on the bowsprit, in the forecastle, and at every point where aim could be taken with advantage. In a word, he ugly merchantman was mutamorph sed into a bristling war ship, with a man at every point, and a broadside of cannon looking into the eyes of the a briefling war sulp. We a man as a broadside of cannon looking into the eyes of the pinnes. The latter, taken aback, recoiled a moment; but before they had time for action, even for thought, the guns beletized forth from and fire, splintering the maste, catring the rigging and the sale as with knives, breaking the space and too boome, and literally carving the schooler into pieces, and opening gulfs into breaking the space and the booms, and literally carving the schooler into pieces, and opening gulfs into which the waters rushed as through editers, filling the hold, and admonishing the rebels that their sole hopes of lite lay in the ship's boat or in wrestling with the sea.

hopes of lite lay in the ship's boat or in wresting with the sea.

The fire still continued, and the water was full of driftwood. Many of the men jourped overboard, and the rest, haunching the lifeboat, jumped in and held up a white handkerchief as a sign of surrender.

But one man had an opportunity to go down into the cabin for his property, and he was the licutement, a fellow named flarvey, formerly a mid-hipman in the United States service, under command of Capt. Sartori. Harvey recovered his trank.

The St. Lawrence still continued the fire with small-arms, but, directing their aim at the hulk, and not at the small boat, the crew, excepting four men, were not injured. In ten minuses from the time of the discharge of her first gun, the vessel awayed beavily and went under, carrying down four men, one of whom, named Carpenter, was a former Philadelphian, living in Southwark. in Southwark.

The officers of the St. Lawrence now discovered the life-bent and the flag of humiliation. They dropped a best and made out to the rebels, and finally passed them on board skip, where they were ironed as fast as received, and securely confined below.

In the engagement, the St. Lawrence received two

In the engagement, the St. Lawrence received two shots, one in the torerail, the other in the quarter deck. She transferred her prisoners to the Fing on Sanday morning, and they were at once brought to this port. The Petrel was formerly the Gen. Aiken, a revenue entrer, and was serized in Charleston harbor after the surrender of Fort Sumter. She has proved a grave, may hap, for some of the very men that seized her; and may every Federal vessel that treason has appropriated like wise be its harmock and colin! The following is a list of the names of the pirate crew:

Captain, William Perry; Lieutemant, R. M. Harrey; Prize Master, Auguste Peyroacett.

Master, Auguste Peyroscott.

Charles Campbell, Wm. Bryan, Frank Alber, Wm. Dooling,
Dariel Catthey, John A. Edmunds, Richard Lewis, John
Dubkett John Croman, Asa Delsyhay, Robert Barret, Charles
Marriott, Edward Flynn, Wm. Haatchoutt, R. K. Jeffrics, Asa
Williams, George Harrison, John M. Morgan, Henry Mills,
John D. Multings, George Sonden, Joseph McMabon, Henry
John D. Multings, George Sonden, Joseph McMabon, Henry
Lincon, Edward Communicator, John Black, George H. Robinson,

S. flartson
Among the crew is a boy named Schooffer, a resident
of Paul delphia, who recently went to Charleson on of I miled his, who recently went to Charleson on a visit. He was served with an anak of chills and fever, and placed in the hospital, whence he was carried to the Rebel craft and impressed into ervice,

Flug informed us that the boy had an uncle in Phila-delphia, residing tu Fourth street, near Vine. While in this city he was employed at a restaurant near Fair-

Auguste Peyrussette, one of the officers of the Rebel Auguste reyrassense, one of the concers of the Arco-erait, is a Fleachman, and has only lately arrived in this country. About the lat of Jane he visited the Flag, in company with the Freuch Consul of Charles-ton, and messed with the crew. He is supposed to be a prizemaster. Mr. Perry is about 65 years of age, a native of North

Ca olina, and well known as one of R. M. Harvey, Lieutenant, was formerly Midship R. M. Harvey, Lacateman, was former, man in the United States Navy, under Capt. Sartori of The Flag, and is a Southerner by birth. He was the only one of the crew who succeeded in saving any of their effects from the rebell craft, and states that he was induced to join the pirates for the sake of procuring

was indeed to join the pirates for the sake of procering enaloyment.

The pirates are generally Irishmen by birth, have behaved very well while on board, and have given the officers no treable during their passage to this city. They were porly dressed, and appeared to have no regular naitorm. They were confined on the gandeck, and when we left were being heavily iconed. They will be conveyed to Moyamensing Prison this morning, to await the action of the proper authorities. They expressed no solicitude as to their fate, and said they had merely joined the crew for the sake of getting work. Their contensances were indicative of forocious dispositions, however, and as far as appearances were concerned, they were admirably fitted for their neithrious business.

#### KENTUCKY ELECTION. VOTE OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.



In the county, Col. J. H. Harney has been elected lepresentative over Mr. Meriwether by a majority which will not vary much from I 600 vo es. If he has been so baily beaten by an "Abolitionist," what would the result have been had his opponent been a

## JEFFERSON COUNTY, TREASURER, REPRESENTATIVE

Carrard, Terry, Marney, Marivether.

A. C. Service Control	(0.)	(Sec.)	(17.)	(Sec.)
Spring Gerden	65	44	129	41
Sing diec's	**	**	**	**
Cane Rust	44	4.4	**	**
Shiveles's	**		**	**
Lower Ponds	**	**	**	**
Woods's	**	**	**	**
Cross Hands	**	**	70	71
Jeffer untown	**		131	23
Two Mire Goust	131	47	135	23
Paye's Spring	7.7	9.0	44	**
Giffman's	**	**	4.0	4.0
Middlete	**	**	143	68
Boston	15	**	21	13
Herrod's Creek	81	**	91	16
Y chart la	**	**	40	24
Blauten baker's	880	44	4.5	
MARKET STATE OF THE STATE OF TH				

THE RESULT IN THE COUNTIES. The RESCLT IS THE COUNTY.

The RESCLT IS THE COUNTY.

Jerry I, Whitaker (Union candidate for the Serate) 194, Stont 120, Sparks (Union candidate for Its pre-utative) 193, Pryor (Secssion) 161.

Newcastle, at 3 o'cl ck.—Sparks's majority 110.

Newensile, at 3 o'cl-ck.—Sparke's majority 110.
Ca upbelleburg, at 12 o'clo-k—Sparke's majority 57.
Union Ridge—Sparke's majority 128.
Emineure, at 41 o'clock—Sparke's majority 17.
Flen-ureville—Sparke's majority 95.
Marios Courty.—At Loretto, at 12 o'clock, J. R.
Thomas (Union), Representative, and 242 votes. Wills (Secession) 11 votes. Spalding is elected to the Senate

Thomas (Union), Replease and the second of the Senate from Marion without opposition.

SHELET COUNTY.—The following is a statement of the polls at Shelbyville at 12 o'clock; Carrard 261, Whitaker 261, Stoot 61, Cochran 251, and Force 52.

At Clay Village, at 91 o'clock, the following was the vote: Garrard, 41, Whitaker (Union) 41, Stout (Seccasion) 16, Cochran (Union) 41, Force (Seccasion) 18. At Sampsonville, at 9 o'clock, the vote stood: Gar-rard 74, Whitaker 73, Cochran 74. All Unica. At Barrick's, at 9 o'clock, Stout 62, Force 62. All

Disardon.
At Jones's, at 9 o'clock, Garrard 78, Whitaker 78,

Cochran 77.
BULLITY COUSTY.-R. H. Field has a majority in

Bullit County, see far as heard from up to 3 o'clock, for the Secute, of 410 votes.

At Shepherdaville, at 4 o clock, the vote stood for Senator: Field (Union) 161, Hamsboro (Secession) 35, For the House of Representatives: Heady (Union) 155,

OLDHAN COUNTY -At Lagrange the vote stood for Jacobs (Union) 196, Doerson 39.

At Westport, at 2 o'clock, the vote was as follows:
Jacobs 83, Daerson 10.

LEBANON JUNCTION, Aug. 5, 1861. The following is the result of the election

The following is treated to the following is treated and control to clock:

Garraid, 210; Spalding, for Senator, 240; no opposition; Thomas (Union), for Representative, 218;

Wills (Secessionist), 58.

At Lynchburg, Marion County, Thomas, 110;

Wills, 33.
At Loretto, Thomas, 212; Wills, 10.
At Raidick, at 11 o'clock, Thomas, 144; Wills, 10.
At New-Haven, at 2 o'clock, Bardine (Union), 166;
Marphy (Secession), 86; Reed, for Senator, 170; no octo-them.

At Boston, Bullitt County, at 3 o'clock, Burdine (Union), 70; Murphy (Secession), 34.

At Pine Tayern, at 2 o'clock, Fields (Union), for Senator, 104; Hansboro (Secession), 44; Heady (Union), for Representative, 91; Carpenter (Secession), for Representative, 69; Sannucls, 120.

FRANKFORT, Ang. 5, 1861.

R. C. Anderson's majority is not less than 460.

Goodloe is elected Senator.

THE ELECTION IN LOUISVILLE,
From The Louisville Journal, Aug. 6, 1981

Goodloe is elected Senator.

THE ELECTION IN LOUISVILLE.

From The Louiselle Journal, Aug. 6, 1881.

Our expectations in regard to the result of vesterday's election in this city were fully realized. So no of the active Seces-ionists, as the say of trid approached, professed to feel assured of an immense gain if not a victory, and we, of course, did not know what secret reasons they might have, or think they had, for their assurance, but at any rate we were confident that they were destined to a wretched disappointment, and our confidence is amply justified by the vote.

Never did a party make greater and more determined efforts to carry an election than the Secessionists of Louisville mode to carry this. They resorted to all possible expedients for infaming and exasperating the public mited. They endeavored to incite our people even to the pitch of forcible resistance to the laws. They invented all sorts of fake laster, and pressed them with their whole power and lugenuity. Their candidates thought to disguese their real position, and presented fake issues, in the hope of deceiving at least a portion of the community. They resorted to appeals, to threate, to promisee, to protestations. Their organ, put forth all its powers of persuanion, appealing allko to all the best and all the worst passions of human nature. All of them seemed to realize that their last hope was staked upon the conflict. And now keek at the vote. Kever, never was a party more utterly annihilated.

Of course our returns for the rest of Kentucky are very limited, but we have to doubt that the friends of

bilated.

Of course our returns for the rest of Kentucky are very limited, but we have no doubt that the friends of the Union, the opponents of Secession, have achieved an overwhelming victory throughout the State. If this is a fact, if a large majority of the men elected yesterday to the next Legislature are Union men, it would seem to be time for the bitter conflict in Kentucky to close if the results have according to the best with the second of the conflict in the conflict in the second of the conflict in the second of the s closs. If the people, by a resounding majority, have still again pronounced their vendict in favor of the Union, the besessionasts cannot longer attempt to keep up this unhappy and disastrons agutation and turned without willtuffy acting the part of mischievens and

Secession has no mission in Kentucky, and the sooper

its votaries learn the fact, the better. If they think they canno: live except in a Secsation atmosphere, they had better emigrate—but not attempt to take the State with them.

THE MARYLAND TRAITORS AND THE

THE MARYLAND TRAITORS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington Intelligencer publishes a letter addressed to the President by the members of the House of Representatives, calling attention to a statement of James L. Ridgely of Baltimore. Mr. Ridgely complained of the search of his house by a military detachment, in quest of concealed arms. The Maryland Congressmen besought the President to restrain the military visitations to acts in support of the civil authority, argoing that searches for arms by detachment of troops "keep the minds of our people excited, and afford to the enemies of the Union means of continued agitation."

The President's reply was as follows:
"Executive Mannon, July 27, 1861.
"Hous. Edwis H. Wenstern, J. W. Caispier, C. L. L. Leant, Charles B. Calvert.
"Gentilment Vours of to-day, with the inclosure from Mr. Ridgely, has been received as a referred to Gen. Scott, as I know nothing whatever of the particular case.

"May I beg of you to consider the difficulties of my position, and solicit your that and struction will amount to nothing at all, if we are never to make mistakes in exarching a piace where there are none. I shall continue to do the very best I can to discriminate between true and rates mee. In the mean time, let me once more beg your restatance in allaying lithtations which are musvoldable. Yours, vary truly, A. LINGOLN."

The Intelligencer adds:

"It was in suswer to the representations made by Messra. Webster, Crishield, Leary, and Calvert, and in conformity with the suggestions they had made, that the following Army Order was leaned by Gen. Scott, and with which our readers are already familiar:

""Headquartens of the Rate, Scott, and with which our readers are already familiar:

""Headquartens of the Rate, Scott, and with which our readers are already familiar:

""Headquartens of the Rate, Scott, and with which our readers are already familiar:

" HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, July 30, 1301.

"GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.
"Searches of houses for arms, traitors, and spies, and arrests of offenders in such matters shall only be made in any department by the special anthority of the Commander thereof, except in extreme cases sciniting of no delay.
"By command of Lieut. Gen. Scott.
"E. D. TOWNSEND, Ase't Adj. General."

COL. BURNSIDE ON THE BATTLE.

COL. BURNSIDE ON THE BATTLE.

Col. Braside had a splendid reception at Newport, the other day, and made a speech of acknowledgment, in which he gave some interesting statements concerning the battle at Bell Run. The Providence Journal cays that upon the propriety of attacking the enemy at the time it was made, Col. Burnside expressed himself unreservedly. He says: "I called upon Gen. McDowell and expressed my direct to the policy of fighting the enemy at that time. Senator Wilson was present, and looked at me when I made the remark at though I was a coward. Gen. McDowell said: If I do not hight them to-merrow I cannot do it in six months. Better, seid I, wait that time than brand a battle now. Gen. McDowell invited a meeting of officers at his headquarters on the night before the battle, but he (McDowell) was not present until 19 o'clock, as dithen nothing was to be heard but the reception of orders for the following day. On the return of our troops to Washington, I felt so much anxiety about the fact of that ciry, that I tendered them for its defense to Gen. Scott, not doubting they would stay a few days after the expiration of the term of service. He replied: 'There is no danger. Two days afterward, in company with Gov. Spragne, I called upon Gen. Scott, and repeated my apprehensions, and renewed the offer of assistance. Gen. Scott gave me in detail his reasons for not apprehensions, and renewed the offer of assistance. Gen. Scott gave me in detail his reasons for not apprehensions, and renewed the offer of assistance. Gen. Scott gave me in detail his reasons for not apprehensions, every hing that the old General pradicted then has been confirmed.

#### FROM THE STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS. A letter from a correspondent of The Taunton Ga-

zette, written on board the steamer Massachusetts, gives a glowing account of an encounter between the Federal blue jackets and the rebels at Mississippi City. On the 9th July the Massachusetts was fired at from the fort, when a large number of shot and shell were thrown from either side. Upon nearing the fort saveral shot came flying through the rigging, when the Federalists discovered that the Rebels had a rifled canpon, and as they were only endangering themselves needlessly, without any chance of hitting the enemy, they got out of the range of the guns. The object in running into the place was to drive out and engage in action two transports loaded with rebel soldiers. The correspondent says that that part of the Gulf is filled with Southern steamers, and that they would not have the least chan e if one shot struck them fairly, as the Museachusetts is so high out of the water. The writer, in conclusion, says, "we will give a good account of ourselves at any rate, and if the enemy de finally get us they will have to pay dearly for it. No boat has yet come to aid us, but we expect one to-morrow, and attempt.

### A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

Capt. W. Howell Robinson of the 3:d Regiment (Col. Roderick Matheson) New-York Volunteers, on the night of the 27th of July, drove in a picket of horse, 80 in number, wounded the captain severely, killed his borse and took his saddle and bridle, and recaptured some clothing taken from the Maine Regiment at the battle of Bull Ran. Capt. Robinson is a lawyer by profession, and was doing business in this city at the time he took command of his company.

### SUPPOSED PRIVATEERS.

Capt. Taylor of the schooper R. B. Sunner, reports that on the 4th instant, in lat. 35° 57', lon. 72° 14', two rigging, as if to speak the Sumner. No notice was taken of them, when both schooners gave chase, but the wind being fresh at the time, Capt. Taylor outsailed them. It is supposed they were privateers.

#### PACTS ABOUT THE FIRE ZOUAVES. Ex-Councilman Baulch, now one of the Assistant

Engineers of the New-York Fire Department, has just returned from Washington, where he spent a umber of days in endeavoring to learn the facts, and if possible remedy the evils, existing with reference to the 1st Regiment Fire Zonaves, the rumors about which recently gave New-Yorkers so much painful uncertainty on what deeply concerned the future exist-ence of our brave regiment. Mr. Baulch found 217 Zouaves in the camp at Alexandria, of which number about 25 were confined in the guardhouse (a miserable oldslave pen), awaiting their trial by court-martial for desertion. There were 25 more in the hospital, who were cared for by competent Surgeons. The bospital building is an exceedingly fine one, and its appointments are in every way adapted to the end for which it has been appropriated. In addition there were perhaps 150 more stragglers in Washington, or wandering between that place and Philadelphia toward New-York. Fearing court-martial they would not report themselves. The number killed and taken prisoners in the late battle is estimated at 230, and the number who have succeeded in reaching this city is varionaly estimated at from 300 to 400. It was utily impossible to arrive at any conclusion

as to what would be done. The course that will probably be adopted by the army authorities will be to consider how or in what manner the Zonaves be-came thus scattered and demoralized, and make such disposition of the case as is provided by the United States Army regulations. The act of each and every one who left the regiment without leave can be considered only as desertion, and it can scarcely be otherwise expected than that the General commanding will find is absolutely necessary to make a severe example in order to establish discipline or prevent disorgeniza-tion at large. The only excuse that the men offer is that they were deserted and neglected by their officers, and they saw no other way but to shift for themselves. Mr. Baulch was teld by the wounded at Washington Hospital that none of their officers had been there to see them, or make friendly inquiries concerning their welfare. It is alleged that some of the captains went to New-York immediately after the battle, where they stayed a week or so before making any endeavors to ward collecting their men. One of the firemen ingeniously explained his

resence in New-York, by saying that he " had been ordered to retreat at Manassas, and never got the word to halt." On his return hither, Mr. Baulch was casually recognized by some members of Hope Hose in Philadelphia, who, on learning his business, in-formed him that recently from 12 to 15 of the Fire Zousves lodged in their engine-house; the Philadelphia boys being anxious to commemorate old friendships, while they paid homage to bravery and loyalty, by extending their freest hospitality. Mr. Baulch saw about a dozen sleeping in the bunks, and as he did not know more than one, orationed the "Hope" boys to know more than orationed the "Hope" boys to kno

look out-for the badge, with which every New-You fireman had been provided. It was also questionals to his mind, he said, whether a continuation of sea hospitality would not do the New-York Fire Department more harm under the peculiar streums! good.

In reference to the condition of Col. Farnham, Mr. Baulch reports him as dangerously ill, and suffering terribly from a wound on the left side of the head, the terribly from a wound on the left side of the bess, and shot having taken away part of his ear and injured the brain. His right arm is completely paralyzed. Of itself, the wound would be regarded slight, but, aggranted itself, the worst symptoms of typhoid on vated as it is with the worst symptoms of typh camp fever, Col. Farnham's recovery has been seed down by the physicians as doubtful. Lieut.-Col. Cregier has resigned his position, and is still in a crisical state, affected by the same fever.

An army officer has just made a most interesting emmate of the materials required by an army. He says mate of the materials required by an army. He expetited 50,000 men consume daily 312 tuns 10 cwt. of provisions alone, thus requiring 300 horses to carry food enough to support them for the first four days—assurating that they themselves could carry the first three day's food—and 300 horses to carry the food needed every days afterward. Thus, 800 tuns of provisions should be sent with an army commencing a week's march. Then baggage and ammunition would require at least as much more carrying material, and cavalry ten times as much, so that an army of 50,000 properly supplied, and having a small proportion of horse sol-diers, would need the services of over 1,000 horses, a tun each, for a single day's necessaries. On the march from Alexandria to Buil Kun there should have been nearly 3,000 carrying horses—presuming that the mea.

would require food marching both wars.

Advices from Hevans report the arrival there of the

following resigned United States officers, en route to join the rebels, it is supposed. Their names are Commander John R. Mitchell, late commander of the steamgunboat Wyoming of the Pacific Squadron; Midship-

mander John R. Mitchell, latecommander of the steamgunboat Wyoming of the Pacific Squadron; Midshipman G. W. Averett, Virginia; Engineer D. Lanning,
South Carolina; and Captain Garnett, cousin of the
Southern General, Robert S. Garnett, who was killed
at the battle of Carrick's Ford.

We learn from the Pacific Squadron that the steamgunboat Wyoming had been ordered to the equadron.
A detachment of United States salors serviced here
yesterday in charge of an Engineer, and were immediately transported on board the receiving-ship North
Carolina. They were recruited in Buffalo, N. Y.,
where there is a branch rendezvous of the New-York
Navai Station.

Affairs were very dall at the Navy-Yard yesterday.
The departure of all the regular men-of-war makes the
premises look vacant and deserted. Four 32-pound
gans were put or board the steam gunboat Connecticut; the port-holes are being bored in the Kuhn, and
the National Guard is preparing to haul into the long
wharf for stores. But for the guns and ammunition
at rown around the buildings, it would be difficult to
distinguish any difference between it and a merchant's
ship-yard. The marlnes, since all the regular craft
have left, feel like whales in a museum.

A portion of the horses to be sent to West Poins for
cadets left this city yesterday.

Capt. Sparning, a shipmaster of New-York, has
received a Master's communion in the navy. He is
ordered to the Satellite, which vessel is soon to issue
for Fortress Monroe.

## WHY NOT TAX TOBACCO !

WHY NOT TAX TOBACCO!

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribone.

Sir: Congless has adjourned, we are well taxed on tea, coffee, and sugar, all recessaries to the poor, and I am one with a large family, but I cheerfully submit, for the general good; but can you tell me why tobacce has not come under the same head, and been well taxed? An article injurious to the consumer, which cost more in this city than bread, and which has made the finest street in the world an abominable stinking tromenade to all who have not formed a filthy rabit. Let us have tobacco well taxed, and when I receive a pull of stinking smoke in my face again I will bear it, and thank the Lerd that it helps to support the Government. Yours respectfully,

ernment. Yours respectfully,
A NATIVE AND RESIDENT OF 41 YEARS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I see in your report of the wounded that you have my name as I. B. St. Clair, which is entirely wrong. I am and wounded without making some mistakes, therefore, if you

we was make the correction, you would greatly oblige me.

I am yet at the Covernment hospital suffering from two mass I am yet at the Government hospital suffering from two man-ket wounds in my left leg; they are within an inch of each other, and what makes it worse, I had not failing recoverse from a wound that I had received on the same knee from the bursting of a cannon, while at a flag raising at Singer's Sawing Machine Manufactory, about three weeks before I left New-York to join my regiment. I am, however, fast recovering, so that I am in hopes to be able to join my regiment once more in defense of our

glerious country and its Constitution.

1 have the honor to subscribe myself as
Lieut. JAMES B. SINCLAIR, Co. E, 79th Regiment, Highland Goard.

B. S. General Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 6, 1961. THE MISTARE WHICH SAVED THE MINNESOTA IS GIMENT. -- Mr. Irvine's narrative in yesterday's explained array the circumstance of the Rebel REGIMENT.—Mr. Irvine's narrative in yesterday's Press explains clearly the circumstance of the Rebel regiment witch oars first met on the battle-field, calling out that they were friends. It was not an intentional deception of the enemy, but a mistake which cost them a Lieut.-Colouel, and a great selvantage, and saved out brave boys from overwhelming destinetion. The Minnesota Regiment had got between 3,000 Georgians on one side, and 4,000 Mississippians on the other, neither combattant realising the fact. Our regiment approaching from the direct in of the Georgians, were mistaken for them. Col. Boone rode forward to our regiment to prevent the firing, of Rebels upon Rebels, as he supposed. He found out his mistake too late, and his regiment seeing his capture, and perfectly nouplassed by finding the Federal troops in such a position, tell back, and gave our men time to rally in a less exposed situation. The confusion about dags is not surprising when the shullarity of the two nero taken into account. The most of our letters have nero taken into account. The most of our letters have nero taken into account. The most of our letters have nero taken into account. The most of our letters have nero taken into account. The most of our letters have nero taken into account. The most of our letters have nero taken into account. The matter clear. Irvine, it will be seen, was not deceived, and lost no time in firing.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. JAMES HAGGERTY.-We are glad to find that the claims upon the Irish-Amer-The Late Lieut.-Col. James Haggerty.—We are glad to find that the claims upon the Irish-American community of the widow and family of the late gullant Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Regiment have met with a prompt recognition. Several members of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" have domated to Mrs. Haggerty the sum of \$500 as a testimony of their proud appreciation of the bravery and other noble qualities of her deceased bushand. This is a good example, and one that, we trust, may be followed generously in this and similar cases. When the 6th Regiment was ordered to the sent of war, Lieut.-Col. Haggerty was engaged in a lucrative business as a house-carpenter and printer's joiner, in both of which branches he pos essed great skill and experience. His card may yet be seen in our advertising columns. We understand that his widow, with the assistance of the competent workmen employed by her late busband, intends to carry on his business, and we hope that those who may have had dealings with the dead soldier will remember and assist his widow by still giving her establishment their custom.

[Irish American.]

Col. Corcoras FIRM .- The Richmond Dispatch Cot. Corcoran Firm.—The Richmond Disputch remarks: "We hear of but one account, with few exceptions, from all the prisoners taken by our men everywhere, and that is that they came here without any intention of fighting the South, but were compelled to unite in the invading movement, and that if they wore home they would never be exaight in such a scrape again. The last assertion may be brue, but not a word of the rest. The circumstances under which they left the North are known to the South, as well as to themselves, and their very name and organization, relatively, contradicts every word they utter. We confers we have more respect for the most impudent smong them—Col. Corcoran, for example—who, we understand, says, 'I went into the business with my whole soul, and I would not take my parole if they'd give it to me.'"

my whole soal, and I would not take my places they'd give it to me.'"

A GRAVE CHARGZ.—Thomas Percival, a lieutenant in a volunteer regiment now its service, visited, the other day, the chearmpment of Col. Lujeuse's regiment, and, it is alleged, attempted to induce men to desert. Col. Lujeuse ordered his strest. He was kept in close enstedy, and the Colonel immediately telegraphed to the War Pepariment. By orders of Gen. Scott, the action of Col. Lujeuse was indorsed, and commands were issued to remove the accused to Fort Delaware, there to be tried for a capital offerse. He was yestereay conveyed away to that torrification, where he will probably receive his deserts.

College of the Colone of